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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:49:33 ON 07 JAN 2008

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=> s (peroxidized or peroxidised) and lipid and silica
L1      12 (PEROXIDIZED OR PEROXIDISED) AND LIPID AND SILICA
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=> d l1 ibib abs l-11
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L1 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:515313 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:59753
TITLE: Oily composition based on lipoperoxides usable in the treatment of xerostomia
INVENTOR(S): Desjonqueres, Stephane
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoires Carilene, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 14 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	---	-----	-----	-----
FR 2848852	A1	20040625	FR 2002-16517	20021223
FR 2848852	B1	20070316		
WO 2004058138	A2	20040715	WO 2003-FR3861	20031222
WO 2004058138	A3	20040930		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2003303330	A1	20040722	AU 2003-303330	20031222

EP 1575670 A2 20050921 EP 2003-813932 20031222
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
 BR 2003017196 A 20051101 BR 2003-17196 20031222
 JP 2006513199 T 20060420 JP 2004-563301 20031222
 US 2006078620 A1 20060413 US 2005-538835 20050613
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-16517 A 20021223
 WO 2003-FR3861 W 20031222

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:59753

AB The invention relates to an oily pharmaceutical composition containing peroxidized lipids and silica characterized in that it contains, by way of essential components, from the peroxidized lipids showing a rate of peroxidn. ranging between 5 and 600 milli-equivalent per kilo and 0.5 at 4% in silica weight dispersed with the center of the aforesaid lipids peroxides. In this composition, the peroxidized lipids are preferably obtained by peroxidn. of a natural vegetable oil and silica is preferably colloidal silica. The invention also relates to the use of the composition for the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition intended for

the treatment of the dry mouth.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:133639 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:168098

TITLE: Use of peroxidized lipids as lipidic film forming agents on the skin
 Desjonqueres, Stephane

INVENTOR(S): Fr.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
 SOURCE: CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1077064	A1	20010221	EP 2000-402277	20000811
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2797586	A1	20010223	FR 1999-10511	19990816
FR 2797586	B1	20011109		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1999-10511	A 19990816
OTHER SOURCE(S):			MARPAT 134:168098	
AB Peroxidized lipids are used as lipidic film forming agents on the skin for improving cicatrization of wounds, skin erythema, or sunburn. A cream contained oxidized glycerol triesters 20.0, acrylic polymer 4, perfume 0.5, sodium Me parahydroxybenzoate 0.15, Pr parahydroxybenzoate 0.05, methylchloroisothiazolinone and methylisothiazolinone 0.0012, and water q.s. 0.10%.				
REFERENCE COUNT:	3		THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT	

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:133636 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:168096

TITLE: Use of peroxidized lipids for treating or preventing mucosal wounds and inflammation of the oral cavity

INVENTOR(S): Desjonqueres, Stephane
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1077061	A2	20010221	EP 2000-402276	20000811
EP 1077061	A3	20010321		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2797584	A1	20010223	FR 1999-10514	19990816
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1999-10514	A 19990816
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:168096				
AB Peroxidized lipids are used for treating or preventing mucosal wounds and inflammation of the oral cavity by formation of a protective film on the mucosa. A protective buccal gel contained oxidized glycerol triesters 92.7, silica dioxide 7, sodium saccharinate 0.20, and liquorice fragrance 0.10%.				

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:808503 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:366414

TITLE: Use of peroxidized lipids to prevent and/or treat the irritating effect of an active agent

INVENTOR(S): Desjonqueres, Stephane
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoire Carilene, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1051979	A1	20001115	EP 2000-401257	20000509
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2793410	A1	20001117	FR 1999-6079	19990512
FR 2793410	B1	20041029		
US 6416767	B1	20020709	US 1999-333924	19990616
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1999-6079	A 19990512
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:366414				
AB Peroxidized lipids are used in pharmaceutical and cosmetic compns. containing an irritant active ingredient, e.g. capsaicin or retinoic acid, to treat or prevent its irritating effects. A topical composition containing maize oil peroxidized lipids 90.925, Aerosil-300 7, 1% capsaicin 0.075, and perfume 2% was tested in volunteers. Increased cutaneous tolerance to capsaicin in volunteers was shown. Formulation of different vehicles containing peroxidized lipids is disclosed.				

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:539358 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:192440
 TITLE: Chemical characterization of peroxidized low-density lipoprotein in plasma and aortic atheroma
 AUTHOR(S): Kanazawa, Takemichi; Osanai, Tomohiro; Uemura, Tsugumichi; Onodera, Kogo; Metoki, Hirobumi
 CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Medicine, Hirosaki University, Hirosaki, Japan
 SOURCE: Pathobiology (1996), 64(1), 18-26
 CODEN: PATHEF; ISSN: 1015-2008
 PUBLISHER: Karger
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Hydroperoxidized cholesteryl linoleate (HPO-CL, spot X1) was produced by peroxidn. of normal LDL isolated from plasma of healthy persons. Spot X1 stained on thin-layer chromatog. plate (silica 60) between triglycerides and free fatty acids. The solvent mixture used consisted of petroleum ether 75, Et ether 25, and acetic acid 1. Spot X1 of plasma from healthy subjects stained slightly. It was also identified in plasma LDL of patients with atherosclerotic diseases, and in total lipids extracted from aortic atheroma obtained at autopsy. Whereas spot X1 obtained from plasma LDL of patients with atherosclerotic diseases consisted of HPO-CL, spot X1 obtained from aortic atheroma was reduced HPO-CL (hydroxide CL). Spot X1 of aortic atheroma did not react to p-methoxydiphenylpyrenylphosphine (MP3) - an agent which shows only pos. reaction to hydroperoxide chemical structures - although spot X1 of plasma LDL from atherosclerotic diseases reacted pos. to MP3. Moreover, spot X1 obtained from aortic atheroma showed the same Rf value as that of the reduced HPO-CL. The IR profile of spot X1 obtained from aortic atheroma was similar to that of hydroxide CL, although the IR profile of HPO-CL was similar to that obtained from plasma LDL of atherosclerotic patients. In addition, HPO-CL was not recognized in the LDL fraction with clathrin-coated pits from aortic atheroma.

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:105866 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:172278
 TITLE: Mature human atherosclerotic plaque contains peroxidized phosphatidylcholine as a major lipid peroxide
 AUTHOR(S): Piotrowski, J. J.; Shah, S.; Alexander, J. J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Surgery, Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH, 44109, USA
 SOURCE: Life Sciences (1996), 58(9), 735-40
 CODEN: LIFSAR; ISSN: 0024-3205
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The initial stage of atherosclerotic plaque formation involves oxidation of the phosphatidyl-choline moiety of low d. lipoprotein (LDL) and subsequent uptake by macrophages. Ongoing uptake in developing plaque also may involve oxidized LDL and would require an oxidizing environment in plaque lipids. Atherosclerotic plaque lipids from 12 patients undergoing peripheral vascular procedures were extracted in chloroform:methanol (2:1). This extract was applied to a 25 cm 5 μ silica HPLC column and eluted with a ternary gradient mobile phase utilizing a laser light scattering (ELSD) mass detector. Individual lipid fractions were then analyzed. Cholesterol, both free and esterified, was the most prominent lipid in plaque (104 \pm 74 mg/gm tissue). However, lipid peroxides were present in much higher concentration (3.52 \pm 2.84 FU + 104/mg phospholipid) and overall level (21.27 \pm 10.10 FU + 104/gm plaque) in the phospholipid component (*). Phosphatidyl-choline (PC) accounted for 63% of the total

phospholipid peroxides recovered (6.31±5.09 mg/gm plaque; *). PC and phosphatidylinositol (PI) content were linearly related to lipid peroxide fluorescence (PC; $r = 0.696$) (PI; $r = 0.809$). Lipid peroxides in human atherosclerotic plaque are present primarily in the phospholipid component and phosphatidyl-choline forms the bulk of these peroxides. PC may play an important role in ongoing plaque lipid accumulation.

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:586542 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:186542

TITLE: HPLC analysis of lipid peroxides. III. Qualitative and quantitative analyses of autoxidized phospholipids by multi-channel UV detector
Yamaya, Hiroshi; Hara, Setsuko; Totani, Yoichiro
Fac. Eng., Seikei Univ., Musashino, Japan
SOURCE: Yukagaku (1988), 37(8), 618-24
CODEN: YK GKAM; ISSN: 0513-398X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Naturally occurring glycerophospholipids which are mainly composed of phosphatidylcholine (PC), phosphatidylethanolamine (PE), phosphatidylinositol (PI), and phosphatidylserine (PS) were able to be separated into their mol. species by reversed-phase HPLC. The separation was achieved on a silica C1 (Fine SIL C1) column, using a mobile phase of hexane/2-propanol/water (6:8:1 volume/volume/volume) at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min., and the eluants were monitored simultaneously at 210 nm with a multichannel UV detector. Peroxidized mol. species of soybean phospholipids such as PC-30, in which PC content was approx. 30%, PC-70, PC-95, and PE, could be selectively identified by monitoring with the detector at 235 nm, and good linear relations ($Y = 1.01 + 10^{-3}X$, correlation coefficient $r = 0.981-0.991$ for all samples used) were observed between the ratio of peak area at 235 nm of the peroxides to that of all peaks at 210 nm on the chromatogram and peroxide value (POV) of sample phospholipid in the range of 0-50 mequiv/kg. On the basis of this linear relation, POVs of each mol. species of autoxidized phospholipids originated from soybean, linseed, and egg yolk were determined, and reliable values could be obtained by this newly developed method having good reproducibility and the lowest detection limits of 0.5 nequiv of peroxides in comparison with the potentiometric POV method, which was employed as a standard method to measure the POV of samples.

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:102040 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:102040

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 90:16117a,16120a

TITLE: A single-phase system for TLC analysis of amino acids, lipoperoxides, and their reaction products
Kuck, James C.; St. Angelo, Allen J.; Ory, Robert L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: SRRC, Agric. Res. Cent., New Orleans, LA, USA
SOURCE: Oleagineux (1978), 33(10), 507-8, 511-12
CODEN: OLEAAF; ISSN: 0030-2082

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A model thin-layer chromatog. system utilized a single-phase solvent to sep. and identify the amino acid-lipoperoxide products formed between threonine [72-19-5] and lysine [56-87-1] and linoleate hydroperoxide [7722-17-0]. The products were separated from the free amino acids and unreacted hydroperoxide on a thin-layer plate coated with silica gel G, were developed in a 4-phase mixed solvent system of petroleum ether-Et2O-HOAc (60:40:1), then sprayed with Cu(OAc)2-H3PO4 solution to locate all spots. Results from mass and IR spectroscopic anal. of the

desolventized products formed between the amino acids and peroxidized lipids scraped from the preparative plates indicate that they are new reaction products. Five reaction products were found in each mixture

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:617104 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:217104
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 89:33737a,33740a
TITLE: The detection of native fluorescence in peroxidized fatty acids
AUTHOR(S): Gutteridge, J. M. C.; Lunec, J.; Heys, A. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Clin. Biochem., Whittington Hosp., London, UK
SOURCE: Analytical Letters (1978), A11(7), 537-44
CODEN: ANALBP; ISSN: 0003-2719
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In the absence of amino donors and transition metal ions, fluorescent compds. with spectral characteristics similar to Schiff bases are formed by the peroxidn. of linolenic acid [463-40-1], indicating that spectrofluorometric anal. is suitable for monitoring lipid peroxidn. as a function of primary peroxides as well as secondary carbonyls involved in Schiff base formation. The peroxidn. products are separated on silica gel columns. Two peroxidn. compds. display UV fluorescence, and a third (most polar) shows visible fluorescence. Irradiation of the fluorescent zone associated with unchained fatty acids decreases the UV fluorescence and increases the visible fluorescence.

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97009687 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8856791
TITLE: Chemical characterization of peroxidized low-density lipoprotein in plasma and aortic atheroma.
AUTHOR: Kanazawa T; Osanai T; Uemura T; Onodera K; Metoki H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Second Department of Internal Medicine, Hirosaki University School of Medicine, Japan.
SOURCE: Pathobiology : journal of immunopathology, molecular and cellular biology, (1996) Vol. 64, No. 1, pp. 18-26.
Journal code: 9007504. ISSN: 1015-2008.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199702
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Feb 1997
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 3 Feb 1997

AB Hydroperoxidized cholesteryl linoleate (HPO-CL, spot X1) was produced by peroxidation of normal LDL isolated from plasma of healthy persons. Spot X stained on thin-layer chromatography plate (silica 60) between triglycerides and free fatty acids. The solvent mixture used consisted of petroleum ether 75, ethyl ether 25, and acetic acid 1. Spot X1 of plasma from healthy subjects stained slightly. It was also identified in plasma LDL of patients with atherosclerotic diseases, and in total lipids extracted from aortic atheroma obtained at autopsy. Whereas spot X1 obtained from plasma LDL of patients with atherosclerotic diseases consisted of HPO-CL, spot X1 obtained from aortic atheroma was reduced HPO-CL (hydroxide CL). Spot X1 of obtained from aortic atheroma was reduced HPO-CL (hydroxide CL). Spot X1 of aortic atheroma did not react to p-methoxydiphenylpyrenylphosphine (MP3)-an agent which shows only positive reaction to hydroperoxide chemical structures-although spot X1 of

plasma LDL from atherosclerotic diseases reacted positively to MP3. Moreover, spot X1 obtained from aortic atheroma showed the same RF value as that of the reduced HPO-CL. The IR profile of spot X1 obtained from aortic atheroma was similar to that of hydroxide CL, although the IR profiled HPO-CL was similar to that obtained from plasma LDL of atherosclerotic patients. In addition, HPO-CL was not recognized in the LDL fraction with clathrin-coated pits from aortic atheroma.

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96184916 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8632720
TITLE: Mature human atherosclerotic plaque contains peroxidized phosphatidylcholine as a major lipid peroxide.
AUTHOR: Piotrowski J J; Shah S; Alexander J J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Case Western Reserve University, Department of Surgery, Cleveland, Ohio 44109, USA.
SOURCE: Life sciences, (1996) Vol. 58, No. 9, pp. 735-40. Journal code: 0375521. ISSN: 0024-3205.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199606
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jul 1996
Last Updated on STN: 15 Jul 1996
Entered Medline: 28 Jun 1996

AB The initial stage of atherosclerotic plaque formation involves oxidation of the phosphatidyl-choline moiety of low density lipoprotein (LDL) and subsequent uptake by macrophages. Ongoing uptake in developing plaque also may involve oxidized LDL and would require an oxidizing environment in plaque lipids. Atherosclerotic plaque lipids from 12 patients undergoing peripheral vascular procedures were extracted in chloroform: methanol (2:1). This extract was applied to a 25 cm 5 micron silica HPLC column and eluted with a ternary gradient mobile phase utilizing a laser light scattering (ELSD) mass detector. Individual lipid fractions were then analyzed. Cholesterol, both free and esterified, was the most prominent lipid in plaque (104 +/- 74 mg/gm tissue. However, lipid peroxides were present in much higher concentrations (3.52 +/- 2.84 FU X 10(4)/mg phospholipid) and overall level (21.27 +/- 10.10 FU X 10(4)/gm plaque) in the phospholipid component (*p< 0.05). Phosphatidyl-choline (PC) accounted for 63% of the total phospholipid peroxides recovered (6.31 +/- 5.09 mg/gm plaque; *p<0.05). PC and phosphatidylinositol (PI) content were linearly related to lipid peroxide fluorescence (PC; r=0.696; p=0.01) (PI; r=0.809; p=0.001). Lipid peroxides in human atherosclerotic plaque are present primarily in the phospholipid component and phosphatidyl-choline forms the bulk of these peroxides. PC may play an important role in ongoing plaque lipid accumulation.

=> d 11 ibib abs 12

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95252226 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7734451
TITLE: Cholest-3,5-dien-7-one formation in peroxidized human plasma as an indicator of lipoprotein cholesterol peroxidation potential.
AUTHOR: Hahn M; Tang M; Subbiah M T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, University of Cincinnati Medical Center, University Hospital, OH 45267-0540, USA.

CONTRACT NUMBER: HL-50881 (NHLBI)
 SOURCE: Biochimica et biophysica acta, (1995 Apr 6) Vol. 1255, No. 3, pp. 341-3.
 Journal code: 0217513. ISSN: 0006-3002.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
 (Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199506
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jun 1995
 Last Updated on STN: 15 Jun 1995
 Entered Medline: 6 Jun 1995

AB Lipoprotein peroxidation susceptibility is routinely evaluated using products of unsaturated fatty acids as markers (e.g., malonaldehyde). The significance and factors influencing peroxidation of cholesterol moiety of lipoproteins are relatively unknown due to lack of a reliable marker product which can be measured easily. Under the influence of Cu²⁺ ions, the major product of lipoprotein cholesterol peroxidation (isolated after saponification) was cholest-3-5-dien-7-one (CSD). Apart from gas-liquid chromatography, this compound lends itself for measurement by alternative methods. Due to lack of the 3 beta-hydroxyl group, CSD was separated from the rest of the oxysterols and cholesterol by passing through digitonin-coated silica-gel G and its concentration was determined by absorption at 283 nm. The recovery of CSD by this method exceeded by 87%. The formation of CSD was also sensitive to vitamin E and therefore could be used as an index of lipoprotein cholesterol susceptibility to peroxidation.

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